ii. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

From the year 2001 -02. Rural Electrification has been included under PMGY.

Year	Allocation
2001-02	Rs. 24.579 Crores.
2002-03	Rs. 241.730 crores for all six components of PMGY including Rural Electrification.

(c)The Planning Commission have made an allocation of Rs. 2747.00 crores for all the six components of PMGY including rural electrification, as Additional Central Assistance for the year 2002-03. Under the revised guidelines of PMGY formulated by the Planning Commission, the States would have flexibility to decide the interse allocation of ACA among the six PMGY sectors as per their own plan priorities and discretion.The Planning Commission have made a budget provision of Rs. 600 crore as ACA for rural electrification under Minimum Needs Programme for 2002-03. An amount of Rs. 300 crores has been released as the first instalment (50%) under this programme in September, 2002.The Government have announced a new interest subsidy scheme called the 'Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme' in the budget for the year 2002-03 with a provision of Rs. 164 crores. In addition to this, Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) have formulated new schemes for electrification of dalit bastis and hamlets at lower rate of interest. The States have been requested to utilize these funds judiciously and in an effective manner so that the national goal for complete electrification of villages by 2007 could be achieved.

Privatisation of power distribution

†2279. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI LAJPAT RAI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that responsibility for distribution of power has been entrusted to private sector agencies in certain States of the country under power reform programme;

(b) if so, the names of those States;

(c) whether the quantitative availability of electricity was increased

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

since the above change took place in those States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the per capita availability of electricity before and after the change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Consequent to enactment of the Reforms Act in 1998, Orissa and the National Capital Territory of Delhi have privatized distribution in their States.

(c) and (d) The distribution in Orissa was privatised in 1999 when the Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses were very high, the billing and collection efficiency was very poor, the status of metering was not encouraging. Consequent on privatisation of distribution, signs of improvement on these and other operational levels are visible. The process of restructuring of the electricity industry including privatisation of distribution in Orissa was reviewed by the State Government and it was decided that the upvaluation of the assets of the erstwhile State Electricity Board (SEB) may be kept in abeyance as it was resulting in increase in the cost of power and making it difficult for the sector to achieve commercial viability.

In Delhi, distribution has been privatised recently in July 2002. Prior to privatisation, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss levels as approved by the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) for the 3 distribution zones taken together were at 50.7%. It is too early to assess the impact of distribution privatisation in Delhi.

Central Government's stockholding in BSES

2280. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Central Government's stockholding in Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply (BSES);

(b) whether recently the mangement control of BSES has been taken over by a private party; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) M/s. BSES Limited (formerly known as Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited) have informed that the Central Government does not hold any shares in their company.